

# Richmond Times-Dispatch

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A WORTH-WHILE GIFT—You can make your friends happy every day in the year by sending them a subscription to THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH.

18 MORE SHOPPING DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.  
YOU CAN SAVE A LOT OF TIRED FEET IF YOU DO YOUR SHOPPING EARLY.

## Inequalities in State Taxation

THE map The Times-Dispatch printed yesterday, showing the gross inequalities in the ratio of assessed value to selling value in Virginia cities and counties, should aid in concentrating public attention on the need of tax reform.

The map shows that Fredericksburg assesses its real estate at 76.5 per cent of its value, Newport News at 70.2 per cent, Danville at 63.8 per cent, Lynchburg at 56.2 per cent and Richmond at 54.8 per cent. On the other hand, the assessment in Craig County is 16.5 per cent, in Carroll 12.5 per cent, and in Russell 17.2 per cent.

These are merely illustrations. To base a uniform rate of taxation for State purposes on such gross inequalities is grotesquely unjust. The counties that profit by this injustice ought to be the first to resent it.

## Last Stand at Armageddon

DETERMINATION of the Progressive party, or what is left of it, to keep its organization intact, is pleasing news, so far as it goes, to all Democrats, whose regret will be that a larger proportion of those who stood at Armageddon cannot now be rallied to its banners.

Wherever the Republicans in the last congressional elections regained seats that they had lost two years before, the Progressives had disappeared practically as a political unit, most of the individual members having returned to their former idols of high protection—both of infant industries and full-grown monopolies. Wherever the Progressives still tolled and voted for their candidates, the Democrats retained all of their advantage.

It would be pleasant to think that there was more vitality in this latest contender for national and State political honors. As that belief is not possible, the Democracy must be prepared to face a united Republicanism and to show, at the polls that it is the majority party of the country. A pluxality no longer will suffice.

## "The Wolf of Wall Street"

CONVICTION of David Lamar, "the Wolf of Wall Street," and his sentence to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary afford gratifying evidence of the unpopularity of the pursuits in which Lamar was engaged. That he was able for so long a time profitably to pursue the manner of life which gained him notoriety and fear is a capital illustration of the naive credulity of that centre of the country's financial system, where he found his victims.

According to the evidence, Lamar called Lewis Cass Ledyard, of counsel for the Morgan firm, on the telephone, pretended that he was Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, and offered to sidetrack a congressional investigation being considered. Mr. Ledyard did not prove quite so credulous as others on whom Lamar is said to have played the same trick, and the result is conviction and impending imprisonment instead of financial profit.

The amazing thing is that he found any victims—and, if report be true, he had lured many into his net. His bait was the Wall Street belief that pretty much any government official is an actual or prospective crook, willing to betray his country for a price. When men acquire that idea and hold to it with sufficient firmness, they are the easy prey of shrewd swindlers of the Lamar type. "The Wolf of Wall Street," at any rate, waxed sleek and fat by the sale of influence and power he never possessed.

## The Standard Authors

AN educator has recently proclaimed that he would abolish all the great writers from the classroom if they dated back further than about twenty-five years. Shakespeare and Milton, Dickens and Thackeray should be swept away, to make room for men whose writings may be assumed to approximate more closely to the tastes of this age. This sort of cry is raised with regular and rather tiresome frequency, always with respect to the great men who expressed themselves by the written word. Teachers of painting are quite content to put before their pupils the work of the acknowledged masters of old; they do not believe that con-

temporary art is the better model because the pigments are fresher.

The fact probably is that some things have been so well done that they will never be improved upon. For instance, it is not likely that every-day wisdom will ever be more penetratingly set forth than it was many centuries ago in the biblical Proverbs. Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" is of our day, but it has less of twentieth century human nature in it than Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." Irvin Cobb is undoubtedly very funny, but can he make you laugh outright as the "Pickwick Papers" can? We are not without prolific historical novelists, but it would be a pity if the present and future generations were to be without Thackeray's "Henry Esmond."

It is something more than doubtful whether a taste for literature can be formed in the classroom. Even if it can be, it would seem wisest for educators not to think too highly of their own judgment as to the value of books. They are too close to current works to be able to judge them accurately. Only the books that have stood the test of time can safely be called literature.

## The British Navy Yet Supreme

WHILE the British expeditionary force is maintaining its high traditions on the battlefield, there seems to be a vague impression both in England and in neutral countries that the British navy is not living up to its great history. Because Germany has had some competent commerce destroyers and because two British Dreadnoughts have been destroyed, joined to the fact that off the coast of Chile the British were worsted by superior odds, therefore, the English navy has not lived up to its reputation.

Dispassionate view of the situation will not substantiate such a criticism. At the outbreak of the war Germany admitted the British mastery of the seas, by interning its warships under the protection of forts. German merchant shipping was either captured by the British navy or forced to seek refuge until the war is over in home or neutral ports. That is to say, then, that, so far as practical purposes are concerned, the British naval supremacy was conceded without striking a blow.

Somewhat German commerce destroyers remained at sea, and succeeded in inflicting a lot of damage to British-German shipping, which is precisely what every authoritative English naval writer foretold would happen in the first months of war with Germany. The German submarines have given a good account of themselves. But, rating the German naval accomplishments at their highest, the patent fact still remains that British naval supremacy has not even been challenged. The German navy remains chained under the protection of shore guns, and German merchant shipping has vanished, whereas English commerce keeps the seas at rates of insurance not so very greatly in excess of those prevailing in times of peace. These merchant ships are feeding England.

Without overseas commerce England would quickly starve, but her navy has kept the channels of trade open—a vital service. Not only this, but the navy has permitted England to be a factor in the present war. British soldiers numbering somewhere between 500,000 and 1,000,000 have been transported from all parts of the world to wherever they were needed. Not a man has been lost. Munitions of war in what must be vast quantities have been similarly transported, safely and swiftly, because the English warships have the mastery of the sea. And England remains uninvaded.

In the face of these very conservatively stated facts, it seems idle even to hint at the decadence of the English navy. Its task is to do the work it is doing and to be ready against the hour that the enemy's ships will come from under the protection of heavily fortified harbors and stand out to open sea. When that day comes it is to be assumed that British submarines will be heard from as well as the mightier men-of-war.

## Providing Work for the Unemployed

THERE is growing public sentiment in favor of an emergency appropriation by the City Council to meet the conditions of unemployment now existing in Richmond. If the city can provide work for any considerable number of the men rendered idle by the financial depression from which the country is just beginning to emerge, it should do so.

It is obvious that men ought not to be employed on work that is valueless to the community; that would be a mere perversion of the charitable impulse. It is equally obvious that only those men should be employed who are capable of efficient manual labor and willing to give that service.

That there is work to be done is clear. The city will consult its own best interests by having that work done now, rather than deferred to some time in the indefinite future. It is of the highest consequence to the community that its mechanics and unskilled toilers shall remain here, where they have established their homes and are rearing their families. Many of these classes will not be able to do so, unless employment is provided, either by the city or through some other agency.

These men do not want unrequited assistance. Their self-respect is as dear to them as that of the merchant, or banker, or professional man to him. Their plea is for a chance to toil, that they and their families may be clothed and fed. Whenever a man who is able to work and wants to work is denied that opportunity, civilization to that extent has proved itself inefficient, and civilization's governmental agencies should do what they can to make the deficiency good.

Whatever the city government does will not answer the whole need. There will be many calls on charity, organized and individual, to which Richmond must respond. The situation is such that those who are rich and prosperous and that immensely larger number who are merely comfortable and secure, will be derelict if they fail to share as their varying fortunes admit with the weak, the homeless and the suffering.

"It's a Long Way to Tipperary" has been barred from the navy because it isn't neutral. Worse than that. Its words are mawkish and its music piffle.

As they say in Boston, the recrudescence of a polite demeanor among the lower classes is invariably symptomatic of the contiguity of Yuletide.

If some men kept their noses to the grindstone they wouldn't be howling that women's dress is immodest.

Shaw's idea appears to be that that union scale for butchers should also apply to soldiers.

## SONGS AND SAWS

Dreadful.  
Our Uncle Samuel's in a fix,  
Because in wars he's bound to mix,  
And mix without a pardon;  
Unless some millions he equips  
To fight, and builds a hundred ships,  
He's lost, says Gussie Gardner.

"Ring out," cries Gus, "alarum bells,  
Heap high the shore with lyddite shells  
And shrapnel fit for slaughter;  
Seek out each cowering citizen,  
And drag him forth to war again—  
To pine for blood he oughter!"

And so he leads the gentle breeze  
With woeeful, mournful prophesies  
And warnings of disaster;  
If we believe Gus and his friends,  
A cruel fate on us descends,  
And keeps descending faster.

Oh, wild lament! Oh, piteous lay!  
There is the very deed to pay,  
And no one can deny it;  
But Uncle Sam, may he shake  
When urged our Gussie's pill to take,  
Would be a fool to try it.

Breaking the Rules.  
Highwayman—Your money or your life!

Victim—See here, don't you know it is against the law to behave as you are doing now?

Highwayman—Yes, but laws cannot be any more binding than treaties, and I have the best possible authority for the statement that they are no more than scraps of paper.

Related Enjoyment.  
"That girl who was with you at the theatre last night seemed to be laughing, to be enjoying herself immensely."  
"Yes. We are engaged, you know."  
"I see, and she had just begun to appreciate the joke."

Debatable, Anyhow.  
Stubbs—Did you bag a wild turkey on that hunting trip of yours?  
Grubbs—Why, that was the very question at issue. I said I had, but the farmer who claimed to own the bird insisted I hadn't.

Too Literal.  
"I met a tramp this morning, who, I think, must have come from France," said a man.  
"What made you reach that conclusion?"  
"Well, when he stopped me on the street, he said, 'if you please, sir, will you give a starving man a penny to buy a slice of bread?' I gave him exactly what he asked."

A New Era.  
Go! But the times have changed round here!  
To keep streets clean we've learned we must,  
Or, failing, find that we can't do it.  
Our own and not the city's dust.

## THE TATTLER.

## Chats With Virginia Editors

"We are now entering on the last month of 1914," Editor Showalter of the Harrisonburg News-Record, acknowledges unreservedly at the opening of an editorial which extends all the way down one column and half-way down the next. Well, brother, now that you have let the cat out of the bag, we are encouraged to make a like confession. What are we going to do about it? We are confronted by a condition, not a theory.

Characteristic of the peace-loving Editor George Green, of the Clifton Forge Review, is this effort to smooth the ruffled feathers of his contemporary at Newport News: "If the editor of the Press really has red hair, it may be due to the fact that when hair was being distributed that there was no other kind left, and he had to accept it or go without. Personally, we prefer a red head to a bald head." There's no accounting for tastes.

Says the Bristol Herald-Courier: "We guess it was all right for former Chief Croker, of the Tammany tribe, to take an Indian princess to bless and brighten his wigwag." Another safe guess is that she will lighten his wampum.

"There at least seems to be towns enough in Mexico to furnish a capital for every general," the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch remarks, omitting to add that it seems to be each general's settled conviction that it is his duty as a patriot and a liberator to furnish his wallet with somebody's capital.

Editor Alfred B. Williams nominates his Roanoke Times to succeed Rev. J. D. McAllister as field secretary of the Virginia Anti-Slavery League. He says: "This newspaper, we submit, is the only real friend of real prohibition heard from since the State-wide election." The Rev. James Cannon, Jr., begins a talk of "foolish and extreme abolitionism." Dr. Pitt opposes the search and seizure law as they have in North Carolina. Other members of this league hint at moderation and compromise. The Roanoke Times alone demands the most extreme prohibition the Constitution will permit, the pressing of the law to the last limit, the tightening of the girth to the very last hole.

Editor Williams also seconds the nomination and says in his seconding speech: "The Roanoke Times has the right to nominate itself. It is as much a member of the Anti-Slavery League as anybody else." Did we hear any one move to close the nominations?

According to the Charlottesville Progress: "At the beginning of the European war American tourists stranded in foreign countries were unable to obtain money from the usual sources." The same may be said of the guides who were wont to take the tourists in tow.

## Current Editorial Comment

Nebraska Visited With Scorn  
William Allen White on what's the matter with Nebraska is the latest illustration of the various odd adages about a next-door neighbor has produced except Bryan. He seizes on the attribution of General Funston to Nebraska as his excuse.

"Nebraska," he chokes, "colorless, eventless, uninteresting Nebraska." Nebraska is a milk-oxed, placid, blue-stocking old maid, who never had a throbbing emotion stronger than a platonic yearning for a tabby cat. Nebraska's feet never are found tangling up and down the primrose path of dalliance with any idea more diverting than geometric theorem. Nebraska never has produced a public man except Bryan, and she never has given him a sustaining majority when he needed it. Nebraska, moreover, has never been sought by a cyclone, nor baked with hot winds, nor swept with a blizzard. The idea that she could produce a soldier like Funston is positively grotesque. It is as beyond her to produce anything out of the ordinary as it is characteristic of Kansas to do so. And simply because the two lie side by side, Eastern newspapers have the impudence to confuse them. If, after this, Nebraska does not send post haste for rhetorical defense by her one great public man, it will be because she is as placid as Mr. White declares.—New York Evening Post.

Rise of Prices in Germany  
There is significance in the sharp rise in the price of foodstuffs reported from Germany, but it should not be exaggerated. Such rises are apt to be sudden and strongly marked, and they do not imply any corresponding shortage in the supplies. Germany will have to wage the war on a very narrow margin for subsistence, but this was a foregone conclusion from the start. It will mean very great sacrifices and very great fortitude, as in the southern

States during our Civil War, but sacrifices and fortitude have been counted upon, and no country is better able than Germany to keep going while the necessities of life hold out. This is largely a matter of substituting for conventional values, and an efficient and dictatorial government can do wonders in this direction. If a country has the essential raw materials and the varied skill needed for making whatever is strictly necessary, the ordinary economic laws can be considerably modified so long as a great emergency subordinates the "economic man" to the loyal subject. Such conditions may reveal strikingly the artificial character of money as a medium of exchange and the ability of a perfectly disciplined nation to keep going while the necessities of life hold out. Even a great fall of prices does not indicate that Germany is in danger of starving.—Springfield Republican.

## War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 4, 1864.)

The enemy appears to have accumulated a very large army on this side of the river, on the Richmond front line. From Elliott's Hill the number of tents visible have been largely increased in the last three days. At 12 o'clock yesterday many regimental bands were playing stirring music, and there were other indications of renewed activity on the Richmond front.

General Early officially reports to General Lee that General Rosser, with Payne's and his own brigade, encountered the enemy on the 27th ultimo near Moorfield, and, after a brisk little fight, captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery, all they had. On the 28th, he surprised and captured Fort Kelly and took four pieces of artillery, four siege guns, 500 prisoners and a large number of horses. He destroyed 200 wagons belonging to the enemy. Rosser also captured Piedmont, destroying several United States government buildings, which contained a number of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad engines; did much damage to the railway line, burned several buildings and collected 200 head of fat cattle. "The boldness of Rosser and the bravery of his men deserve all praise," says General Early.

The latest news from Georgia is very encouraging. The report that the Federals had reached Millen was ill-founded. They were repulsed there, and the writer is mining with the idea that Sherman gets to the seacoast at all, he will do so with the loss of at least half of his army.

There is no news of a reliable character from Hood's army. All that we get is from the Northern papers, which tell us that Hood made an attack on the Federal defenses at Columbia, Tenn., and was repulsed. This is evidently untrue, as it is known that the Confederate army was marching towards Shelbyville. Hood can make nothing by marching on Nashville by the Columbia route and attacking Thomas behind his intrenchments. He decides either to penetrate Kentucky or to occupy East Tennessee. The Northern military-writers believe he intends the latter and then come to General Lee in Virginia.

There was no news worthy the name from Hood's army yesterday. There is every indication that the Federals have decided to go into and to stay in winter quarters, and people coming from Petersburg are of the opinion that there will be very little news from that section until towards the springtime.

It is reported to the War Department that Hood's army is well supplied with splendid commissary stores, the most of which have been captured from the enemy.

In the Confederate Senate yesterday, Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, offered a bill entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes, and also slaves, in certain branches of military service." The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

There is a continuous "Sailors' and Soldiers' Fair" being held in Boston. Among the ingenious contributions to it by the State prison convicts is a small house so contrived that by the opening of the door a figure of Jefferson Davis, suspended to a gibbet, comes up through a chimney, and from the other chimney a negro man comes up to view the gruesome scene.

## The Voice of the People

Says Anti-Suffrage Sentiment Grows.  
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—Anti-suffrage sentiment is stronger in Richmond to-day, it is said, than it was a year ago, and is mingling with the people, is gratified and astonished at the general and determined opposition among them to female enfranchisement. Working women in particular have waked up to the fact that the intricacies of business operation cannot be understood by outsiders, nor interfered with by them without endangering the successful running of the whole machine and bringing loss upon all connected with it.

In nothing has this been more clearly demonstrated than in the recent action of suffragists concerning short hours for women. Employees in business enterprises having short seasons—as the millinery and suit business—are enabled to meet their expenses during the dull months by extra hours and extra pay during the busy ones. What it means to them to be deprived of this source of revenue at a time of terrible financial depression, with the cry of the unemployed in the streets, is more easily understood than described. A woman at the head of a large institution declares: "They are doing more harm than good," while girls in a prominent department store say: "We are getting on very well, and had better be let alone."

In short, the general verdict in Richmond seems to be that the cry of "suffrage for women" is a "fantasy" (pardon the epithet). It is a quotation, well-meaning theorists, with "a zeal not according to knowledge," "rushing in where angels fear to tread," with no practical understanding of business, and no sense of doing and, consequently, no ability to grasp them in their entirety. The logical conclusion, therefore, is that they are unsafe guides, showing mischievous tendencies in advance of the possession of the ballot, suggestive of untold evil should they acquire it.

Richmond, December 2, 1914.

## Queries and Answers

Eugenics.  
What States require health certificate for marriage license? J. W. HENDERSON, Colorado, Michigan, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Wisconsin.

First Presbyterian Church.  
Where is the First Presbyterian Church in Richmond? MRS. R. L. G. At Grace and Madison Streets, which location was removed, 1848, from Tenth and Capitol, when space was cleared for the new City Hall.

Face and Fortune.  
Is there any sort of reliance to be placed in the suggestions of character which we see accompanying pictures of the people prominent in the great war in Europe? MRS. L.

The compilers of the magazine articles on such subjects endeavor to keep within some limits, and rarely speak of the enormous size of Lord Roberts, or the timid, shrinking eye of the Kaiser. Outside of this much propriety, however, the writers are free to mix the descriptions and the status in any way that suits you. The results would be quite as reliable your way as any other.

Presidents.  
Please publish for me a list of the Presidents of the United States, and indicate which States they came from.

George Washington, Virginia; John Adams, Massachusetts; Thomas Jefferson, Virginia; James Madison, Virginia; James Monroe, Virginia; John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts; Andrew Jackson, North Carolina; Martin Van Buren, New York; William Henry Harrison, Virginia; John Tyler, Virginia; James Knox Polk, North Carolina; Zachary Taylor, Virginia; Millard Fillmore, New York; Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire; James Buchanan, Pennsylvania; Abraham Lincoln, Kentucky; Andrew Johnson, Tennessee; Ulysses Simpson Grant, Ohio; Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio; James A. Garfield, Ohio; Chester Alan Arthur, Vermont; Grover Cleveland, New Jersey; Benjamin Harrison, Ohio; William McKinley, Ohio; Theodore Roosevelt, New York; Woodrow Wilson, Massachusetts; Woodrow Wilson, Virginia.

## INTRODUCING—

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.

WITH YOUR—

VERY KIND—

PERMISSION, THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE—

BILL PUTITOFF!

CADZOK!



—From the Ohio State Journal.

## NEED OF MONEY IN JAPAN

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]  
TOKYO, November 25.—Big business interests of Japan, some of which have

opposed from the start the participation of Japan in the war, are wondering how Japan will be able to borrow needed money from now on. "The war may be necessary for Japan from a political and ethical standpoint," said a prominent banker to the correspondent of the Associated Press, "but I wonder if it will be a good thing for business. Moreover, I think it will be impossible for Japan to borrow money in Europe within the five or seven years following the close of the war."

Japan, he continued, desired to go on with her work of commercial and financial development. The European money market being closed, bankers were seeking themselves whether it would be possible to secure loans in the United States. The business interests were anxious to create closer and more extensive business relations with the United States and to make the Pacific Ocean a sphere not only of peace, but of greater commercial activity. It was evident, he said, that there existed in Japan, to-day, a powerful current of opinion in this direction which was opposed to any consideration of local politics or party strife interfering with such a trade and commercial development.

Viscount Inajiro Tajiri, president of the Board of Auditors, who studied economics and finance at Yale University, has written this month about the fundamental solution of Japan's financial problem, which he considered the most difficult problem that Japan has to face. In Japan, it was, perhaps, more difficult than in any other country in the world, to get the money needed to go on earth where there was such hope for the future, if all classes continued to co-operate toward the one end of financial consolidation.

"The question that most vitally affects national finance in this country is that of food. It is, in fact, the great fundamental problem of the nation. The solution of the problem of food and finance is solved. At present our food supply is deficient and renders us a debtor nation. This is reflected in our excess of imports over exports, and our unfavorable balance of trade account. The government is in debt, and private enterprise is in debt to the extent of hundreds of millions. Many of our people are in debt, and the total debt of the nation is estimated at more than 200,000,000 yen (\$100,000,000) of our business capital is foreign money. It is not too much to say that the

whole difficulty lies in our efficiency in food supply, chiefly in rice, the staff of life in Japan."

Dr. Tajiri pointed out that the annual supply of rice was deficient, and was made more so by the annual consumption of 30,000,000 bushels by the breweries for making the native drink called sake. In eating rice, much of which was imported, Japan was eating verily the money of the farmer. It was a long time before Japan became a creditor nation, and in addition to adopting the remedies of reorganization of commerce and industry and more extensive colonization, Japan must be a land cultivated land so as to insure an annual increase in the rice crops of at least 35,000,000 bushels, he declared.

"If we go on importing the most necessary articles of food and export only luxuries and ornaments, we cannot bring about the desired change. Much also could be done, he thinks, by exterminating injurious insects which destroy 75,000,000 bushels of rice every year. Improved methods would increase crops in Hokkaido, Korea and Formosa. In the south two crops a year could easily be raised.

"What Japan has to do is to make agriculture the main vocation of the people. Let her become a successful commercial and industrial people, as she may, yet she should never forget that without agriculture there is no hope for her as a nation. Agricultural reform constitutes the best policy for promoting national economic life. It is the ill-considered notion that industry rather than agriculture should be the foundation of national economy that has so many young men of Japan to forsake the land and water for the cities, where they come to nothing.

"Another necessary reform relates to foreign trade. Instead of importing necessities and exporting luxuries Japan should export the necessities. She should learn to grow her own cotton, as she is now attempting to do in Korea."

In conclusion, Viscount Tajiri warns his fellow countrymen thus: "Japan needs to be careful to guard against the Western tendency to run after ornament and to be reckless of the more practical things of life. Our people should think more about the substance and meaning of life. The foundation of national economy depends much upon the economy of individuals. If we began by reforms in the supply and consumption of food and clothing, went on to improve commerce and industry, we would be taking the right and natural course."

## Belgian Refugees in France

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]  
PARIS, November 25.—There are now more than 2,000 Belgian refugees in France. Monsieur Gervais, secretary of the Franco-Belgian relief committee, has informed the Associated Press.

France has received them with the greatest consideration and generosity, he said; "the government allowing them the same amount as their own unemployed, 25 cents a day to each head of a family, plus 10 cents for each child. This, of course, is sufficient to keep them from starvation, but nearly all of them have other pressing needs, as they fled in a majority of cases with insufficient clothing and lacking their necessities. We are doing all we can, added by the French government, to solve the problem by finding employment for such as are able to work, but France has her own stricken population in the northern departments to care for, and Belgium is obliged to appeal to other generous nations for these people whose need, as the world knows, is not their fault."

Monsieur Gervais said a Belgian never forget what America has already done for Brussels, where the population was on the verge of starvation. The first refugees that arrived were sheltered at the Cirque de Paris and at the Northern Terminal, but these quarters, summarily prepared, were inadequate for the accommodation of so many persons living almost entirely in common. Now several hundred canal and river barges are being fitted up with more comforts and sanitary arrangements for their reception. Hundreds of children who have lost their parents have been adopted by French and Swiss families, and many owners of villas in the country have placed them at the disposition of Belgian families.

A movement is on foot to establish colonies in Tunis for such as wish to emigrate, but the proposition is said to be no more likely to succeed than the suggestion to send them to California. The Belgian, as a rule, is not inclined to emigrate.

## Haughton and Harvard

Percy Haughton, the czar, Emperor, Mandarin and Kaiser of Harvard's football fortunes, has shown again the value of systems over individuals, says Grantland Rice, in Colliers.

In the six years before Haughton came to Harvard, Yale rolled up 74 points against Harvard's abject 6. In the first six years after Haughton arrived, Harvard has scored 39 points against Yale's 9—not including the 1914 battle. Which is quite a shift. Before Haughton landed with his system, Harvard had won but three games from Princeton out of fifteen starts. After the landing Harvard won three out of four starts, and only a costly fumble kept it from being four straight.

Yale ruled in the old days through Camp's line system—a system continued from year to year. When Camp dropped out the old Yale system flutered and shifted and lost its organized efficiency.

Princeton has enjoyed neither a Camp system nor a Haughton system, and so has been forced to depend upon Tiger courage and individual play. And only a select few from the big mass are capable of installing a system worth while. Camp, Yost, Haughton, Sharpe and Stagg are leading examples—where to win there must be a combination of highly developed football intelligence and a capacity for organization and a magnetic leadership—which possibly ten of our 100,000 natives possess.